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2. Miscellaneous Information on the Oberspreewerk

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1. The production of 9-inch television picture tubes at the Oberspreewerk (OSW) has been designated a priority project for 1952; yearly production capacity amounts to 17,000 units. Recently there has been a considerable amount of rejects in production, and this at a time when an intended increase in production has not yet been put into effect.

2. Up until now, a plant in Bad Liebenstein in Thuringia has furnished the Oberspreewerk with the substance for the picture layer (Bildschicht) on the light screen (Leuchtschirm) of the tubes, but since this plant could not meet the increased demands of OSW, additional deliveries of the paste were shipped from Moscow. Most picture tubes were rejected by the acceptance office because of flaws in the light screens. It is suspected that the paste furnished by Russia is defective, but at present OSW does not have the equipment necessary to test the paste before it is used.

3. Two specialists, (fnu) Georgev and (fnu) Masakov, were sent from Russia to look into conditions at OSW. They rejected 57 percent of the tubes because of imperfect picture layers (Leuchtschicht) alone. After further rejections because of mechanical imperfections, only 15 percent of the tubes tested were declared usable.

4. In a discussion with the department chiefs responsible for the production of picture tubes, Director R. Mueller charged the plant personnel with carelessness and lack of a feeling of responsibility, and he forbade the payment of premiums which had already been approved. The ban on the payment of premiums was allegedly issued by the Russian director at SAG Kabel. The so-called "Kulturpraemien" will continue to be paid, however. In defending the poor showing in the field of picture tube production, Dr. (fnu) Schoeller pointed out that, instead of the 1.5 million DM for new investments which had been requested, an appropriation of 50,000 DM had been approved, and that only after a long delay.

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5. At OSW there is a shortage of P-2 iron sheet metal, which is used in the manufacture of anode plates. The P-2 sheet metal is used as a substitute for nickel plates and has a "Getter" effect; that is, during the operation of the tubes, excess quantities of oxygen are compounded and thus neutralized. The latest deliveries of P-2 iron from Kabelwerk Koepenick ruined completed tubes, because the plates contained traces of zinc.

6. There have been great difficulties in the production of "Wendel" (coils ?) for cathodes because of defective tungsten wire. This wire was produced at OSW, and it is assumed that it was carelessly manufactured because it was done as piece work. Since prescribed production methods and specifications were not observed during the various phases of production, the tungsten wire often splits when it is hammered. When each phase of OSW picture tube production was carefully controlled, there were practically no rejects.

7. Further difficulties have arisen in the production of cathodes as a result of faulty aluminum oxide paste in which the "Wendel" are imbedded; the paste is not elastic enough and crumbles off, causing short circuits in the "Wendel". Defective connecting wires in the socket of the picture tubes have also caused trouble. The copper coating on the wires peels off so that the tubes become leaky.

8. Difficulties have arisen at OSW in the manufacture of "symmetrons" for the 3 kW step of ultra shortwave and television sets. Drawn brass tubing of a large diameter and about one meter length, which has to be further processed in order to attain exact specifications, is needed for this. An unsuccessful attempt was made to produce this tubing from jackets (Mantel) which had been bent and welded. The Firma Admos, Berlin, is attempting to process the cylinders in castings from solid steel blanks. In this process, however, there is about 90 percent waste in shavings, and about 200 kg. of nonferrous metal is lost through oxidation (Abbrand) during the smelting and casting.

9. The director of the production of high-frequency devices, (fmn) Glybin, is leaving OSW and will be replaced by a new Russian general director, who is allegedly from the Firma Hescho-Kahla.

10. The television transmitter for Berlin with 100 MHz - 3 m. was to be finished in January 1952, but because of a change in the established frequency from 100 to 174 MHz (from 3 to 1.72 m.) the target date has been advanced one and one-half months.

11. The Russians have ordered two 12-inch picture tubes to be constructed in the television laboratory. As yet, OSW has not received the complete Soviet development order plan for 1952.

12. A testing station is under construction at Karlshorst, in which the high-frequency antennas developed and manufactured by OSW are to be tested.